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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'MP'S HELP ARREST CRIMINAL GANGS IN 9TH MILITARY REGION

BK161045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Implementing the party Central Committee secretariat's directive on struggling against all manifestations of negativism among various organs and in society, the 9th Military Region Party Committee and command have deployed the military police force to coordinate with public security and self-defense militia units and the people of various localities in tracking down and wiping out hooligans, smugglers and troublemakers as well as in countering all acts of sabotage by the enemy to maintain political and social security.

In Nghe Tinh Province, acting on a tipoff by the people, in a sweep from 16 to 26 May the military police force of the military region and the local public security force were able to detect, wipe out and arrest many gangs of hooligans together with incriminating materials. As a result, they recovered a large quantity of property worth hundreds of thousands of dong for the state and the people. Thanks to various sweeps, the effort to maintain social order and security in Nghe Tinh Province and Vinh City has experienced remarkable progress.

In Binh Tri Thien Province, between 1 May and 20 June the military police force, together with the local public security force and people, detected many activities disturbing social security by professional hooligans and arrested many of them. They also foiled many cases of illegal sea crossings.

In Thanh Hoa Province, from 10 April to 15 June, the military police and public security forces discovered and wiped out many dens of thieves indulging in stealing socialist property and the people's property. They also punished purse snatchers and those impersonating themselves as cadres and soldiers to cheat the people.

Particularly in Thanh Hoa, a gang of professional robbers and thieves operating in six districts and cities of this province and Nghe Tinh was also detected and arrested. The gang, which comprised 39 members, was led by (Duong Van Phong) and (Vu Thanh Minh).

Thanks to their courage and resourcefulness, members of the military police and public security forces have been able to track down and arrest a gang of notorious robbers led by (Tran Van Thanh) which preyed on vessels operating in a number of localities. As a result, they have won the people's confidence.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI CARRIES PREMIER'S DECISION ON TYPHOON WARNING SYSTEM

BK150259 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The premier of the government recently promulgated a decision on the typhoon warning system in replacement of the 11 June 1962 circular No. 6-PTG on the typhoon warning system and the tasks of the sectors and localities concerned. The decision points out:

A typhoon is a very dangerous atmospheric phenomenon that may cause great losses in term of lives and property. Only with prompt and accurate forecasts and with the quick and correct relay of information, will we be able to make timely preparations for controlling typhoons and limit the damage.

The general meteorological and hydrological department must satisfactorily organize the task of watching for and forecasting typhoons and, at the same time, must closely coordinate with the various sectors and localities to mobilize all available means to promptly dispatch the relevant information.

After defining tropical low pressure zones--which are formed on tropical seas by winds of a force of 6 to 7 or 39 to 61 kmh; typhoons, with winds reaching a force of 8 or more; and strong typhoons, with winds reaching a force of 12 and up or 118 kmh and more--the decision clearly classifies the various types of reports on typhoons and tropical low pressure zones as follows.

Reports on typhoons--based on the location and the actual development of typhoons, reports on typhoons are classified into five categories:

1. An observation typhoon report will be made when the typhoon is located east of the 120-degree east longitude and is discovered possibly moving into the South China Sea.
2. A distant typhoon report will be made when the center of the typhoon is located west of the 120-degree east longitude or more than 1,000 km off the coast of our country, and is discovered possibly moving toward our country; or when the center of the typhoon is 500 to 1,000 km away from the nearest point of our coast but is not moving toward our country.

3. A near typhoon report will be made when the center of the typhoon is located west of the 117-degree east longitude or 500 to 1,000 km away from the nearest point of our coast, and is discovered possibly moving toward our country, or when the center of the typhoon is located 300 to 500 km away from the nearest point of our coast but it is impossible for the typhoon to move toward our country in a few days.

4. An emergency typhoon report will be made when the center of the typhoon is located west of the 115-degree east longitude or 300 km or more away from the nearest point of our coast, and is found possibly moving toward our country in a few days; or if the center of the typhoon is located less than 300 km away from the nearest point of our coast.

5. A final typhoon report will be made when the typhoon has dissipated or is discovered to be no longer affecting our country.

Reports on tropical low pressure zones--reports on tropical low pressure zones are not classified into different categories as in the case of typhoon reports; and there is only one single category of reports on tropical low pressure zones.

The decision clearly specifies the content of typhoon reports, the methods for dispatching the relevant information, and the tasks of the organs concerned, the people's committees and the steering committees for the control of floods and typhoons at various levels. It stresses that the dispatch of information must be accurate and timely, and must be done in accordance with specific guidance. It is necessary to avoid dispatching unnecessary information to localities which are not threatened by typhoons or tropical low pressure zones, or dispatching information that does not reflect the actual development of tropical low pressure zones or typhoons. This will hinder production. The dissemination of information concerning typhoons and tropical low pressure zones must faithfully reflect the spirit of the relevant reports. Based on the gravity and duration of each typhoon or tropical low pressure zone, efforts must be made to mobilize forces and means to control them. Massive and wasteful mobilization of forces and means must be avoided.

Following the passage of the typhoon, it is necessary to promptly overcome its aftermath, stabilize the people's living conditions and restore production and other work activities.

While a report of a tropical low pressure zone or typhoon is being circulated, all organs and sectors must assign personnel on watch duty, especially during nonworking hours and days and holidays. Upon receiving an emergency typhoon report or a report on a tropical low pressure zone which has reached or is approaching our coast, the person on watch duty must immediately alert the head of his organ or his deputy. Apart from keeping a permanent watch for information, it is necessary to carefully inspect communications lines to insure smooth communications in spite of heavy rains and strong winds so that guidance for controlling typhoons and floods can reach the basic units.

The meteorological and hydrological, radio and television, postal, maritime products, national defense and security, and maritime transport sectors, together with the people's committees and the steering committees for the control of floods and typhoons at various levels, are responsible for making all the cadres and civil servants of their sectors and in their localities fully understand the content, nature and importance of the articles in this decision for scrupulous implementation.

Organs, units or individuals violating this decision will be held responsible before the law.

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

GREETINGS TO IRAQ--Hanoi VNA July 13--Vietnamese leaders today sent a congratulatory message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on his country's national day and revolutionary day. The message jointly addressed by acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong said: "We wish the Iraqi people many new successes in consolidating their national independence and building a prosperous country, thus making a positive contribution to the Arab people's common struggle against imperialism and the Zionist-Israeli aggressors to the recover of all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the fundamental national rights of the Palestinian people. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Command Council, the government and people of Iraq for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the past anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation as well as in the current national construction and defence. May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Iraq be constantly consolidated and developed." Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a message to his Iraqi counterpart Sa'dun Hammadi, greeting the same occasion. [Text] [OW131550 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Jul 80]

GREETINGS TO FRANCE--Hanoi VNA July 13--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho today sent a message to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing greeting the national day of the French republic. The message wished for further development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW131536 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 13 Jul 80]

NICARAGUAN FM RECEIVES SRV ENVOY--Hanoi VNA July 15--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto received Vietnamese charge d'affaires Nguyen Van Nganh in Managua recently. The Nicaraguan foreign minister expressed his high appreciation of the opening of the Vietnamese embassy in Managua at a time when the Nicaraguan people were preparing for the celebration of the 1st anniversary of their revolution day. He said: "To us, the Vietnamese people are our close friends and brothers. With the opening of the Vietnamese embassy in Managua, we firmly believe that the militant solidarity between our two peoples will constantly consolidate and that the all-sided cooperation between our two countries will continually develop. We will do our

best for this goal." The Vietnamese charge d'affaires sincerely thanked the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the government for national reconstruction and the people of Nicaragua for their sympathy with and support to the Vietnamese people. He reasserted the Vietnamese people's resolute support for the fraternal Nicaraguan people's national defence and reconstruction. [Text] [OW151629 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 15 Jul 80]

VCP GREETES COLOMBIAN CP--Hanoi VNA July 16--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nam has sent a message of greetings to the Colombian Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee on the CCP's 50th anniversary. The message says: "Over the past 50 years, your party has constantly developed its forces, broadened the patriotic front, and won many victories in the struggle for the interests of the working class and other labouring people of Colombia, for national independence, democracy and social progress, thus making an important contribution to the common struggle in Latin America against U.S. imperialism and its client regimes. "On this occasion, we would like to wish you many successes in your noble revolutionary cause. May the solidarity between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Colombia be constantly consolidated and developed." [Text] [OW161531 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 16 Jul 80]

UNDP APPROVES AID--Hanoi VNA July 16--At the recent meeting in Geneva the UNDP governing council adopted aid projects for Vietnam and Laos, and approved appropriations for these two countries in fiscal 1982-1986. At the meeting, Vietnamese Ambassador Phan Thi Minh condemned the U.S. and China for slandering Vietnam and Laos and denounced their scheme to block international aid to these two Indochinese countries. Many other delegates also spoke up against U.S. and Chinese allegations, and voiced support for aid programs for Vietnam and Laos. The Soviet delegate stressed the U.S. responsibility for Vietnam's reconstruction. [Text] [OW160753 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 16 Jul 80]

CSO: 4220

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON PROGRESS OF STATE FARMS

BK151152 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jul 80

[NHAN DAN 14 July editorial: "Most Satisfactorily Exploit the Latent Potentials of State Farms"]

[Text] In advancing to large-scale socialist production from small-scale feudal production, we have simultaneously organized a collective system of production and established state-run agricultural enterprises. As a result, the entire country now has nearly 300 state farms with as many as 200,000 laborers--more than half the number of cadres and workers in the agricultural sector. These state farms control more than 20 percent of the country's cultivable acreage, including 600,000 hectares of agricultural land.

All state farms in the north have reorganized production and determined guidelines for specialized and intensive cultivation. Many of them are increasing the effectiveness of their production efforts and are turning over to the state ever more products, such as coffee, tea, pepper, orange and pineapple, each year for export and for use as raw materials by the industrial sector while many others have become centers of new economic zones.

Some 75 percent of the state farms earned profits from their production in 1979. Many of them earned from 1 to 2 million dong while 37 out of 42 state farms under the management of the central level earned a total of 22 million dong, an increase of 2.75 times over 1975, 1.45 times over 1977, and more than 2 million dong over 1978.

In the south, after 3 to 4 years of transformation and construction, some 174 state farms--excluding those run by various army units--now have tens of thousands of laborers and manage an area more than twice that of the state farms in the north. These state farms have paid attention to satisfactorily formulating plans, building material and technical bases, employing additional laborers, increasing the numbers of managerial and technical cadres, and determining production orientation and methods and investment trends. Along with opening up virgin land to expand their cultivated areas, they have developed the ricefields, established cultivation programs and protected the soil against erosion. Some state farms specialized in growing rice and subsidiary crops in the Mekong River delta region and central highlands have also reaped bountiful crops.

To date, state farms have been set up in every province, from Lang Son to Minh Hai, and in all regions throughout the country. In general, these state farms have contributed significantly to the establishment of large-scale specialized cultivation areas, such as tea plantations in Viet Bac, Tay Bac and Lam Dong; coffee plantations in Dac Lac and Phu Quy; rubber plantations in eastern Nam Bo; sugarcane plantations in Tay Ninh; fruit plantations in Nghe An, Thanh Hoa and Ha Son Binh; and pepper plantations in Binh Tri Thien.

As state economic units, all state farms carry out their production in accordance with plans and receive capital, salaries, supplies and technical equipment from the state. While the state is in charge of the management and distribution of the products turned out by the state farms, it can effectively control the activities of these establishments and direct them in producing various kinds of essential goods.

All favorable conditions of the state farms have only been initially brought into play. Although their latent potentials are very great, their value of output, particularly their value of products, is low and represents only about 6 percent of the agricultural sector's value of products. Some state farms in the north still fail to work out specific plans. As a result, their land and ricefields are still left uncultivated or not used in a rational manner.

Meanwhile, although the newly established state farms in various southern provinces have quickly adopted specialized and intensive cultivation of crops of high economic value, their material and technical bases are still poor, their equipment is still not homogeneous, and the managerial abilities of their cadres and workers are still not compatible with tasks. In general, the results obtained from their production work are still poor or even very poor.

The guideline set for the immediate future is to consolidate and most satisfactorily exploit the existing state farms. It is necessary to expand those rice-growing state farms in Nam Bo in particular. Efforts must be made by all state farms to set good examples in the use of land and to ensure that land is not left uncultivated and that vehicles, machines and supplies are used most effectively.

Investment must also be made on a priority basis at state farms with specific production plans and guidelines or state farms having earned profits from their production. Meanwhile, survey and planning work should be completed quickly by the agricultural, water conservancy, and labor sectors in order to reorganize the managerial machinery and provide workers for various state farms in the southern provinces. This is to enable them to start production, the sooner the better.

The building of new state farms must be carried out urgently but steadily and in accordance with plans, and intensive cultivation must be started as soon as virgin land is opened up. By planting perennial industrial

and grain crops, the newly established state farms in eastern and western Nam Bo and the central highlands--the three vast regions--will be able to create favorable conditions for the state to secure a considerable volume of agricultural products to satisfy domestic consumption and export needs.

The gigantic network of state farms, made up of state farms run by the central level and localities, is now an important element in our country's socialist agriculture. Thus, it is necessary to perfect the tasks of directing and managing all state farms.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VO CHI CONG ADDRESSES MEETING ON CO-OP MOVEMENT

BK131334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The party Central Committee's and government's committee for the transformation of southern agriculture recently met in Ho Chi Minh City with the leading cadres of various provinces and cities in the former Nam Bo region to review the cooperativization movement in the past and to discuss the guidelines, tasks and measures to continue to push this movement vigorously and steadily forward.

The conference was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee political bureau, vice premier and head of the committee for the transformation of southern agriculture; and Comrade Nguyen Thanh Tho, member of the party Central Committee and deputy head of the committee for the transformation of southern agriculture.

The conference spent a lot of time discussing and correctly appraising the real situation of the movement, noting the results achieved and the good lessons of experience to be disseminated, and analyzing the errors, shortcomings and weaknesses to be overcome quickly and resolutely in order to steer the development of the cooperativization movement along the right direction.

As for the guidelines for the forthcoming period, the conference unanimously agreed to continue to step up the movement in order to basically complete it by early 1980's as outlined in the resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum. It is necessary to firmly grasp the watchwords of positiveness and steadiness whereby work must be done from low to high levels and from minor to major scales; and to guarantee the principles of mutually beneficial voluntariness and democratic management. Depending upon the conditions of each area, steps and forms to be taken may vary. In the former Nam Bo region where production collectives continue to be the main form of work, we must combine cooperativization with the reorganization of production and with the stepping up of production in order to firmly insure the production of grain and food, and the supply of raw materials for industries to quickly increase the sources of exports, thus contributing to fulfilling the three urgent tasks put forward at the party Central Committee's sixth plenum.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Vo Chi Cong pointed out the reasons why the movement for the transformation of southern agriculture has been hindered in the past, saying that this is because many localities have not yet been fully aware of the party line regarding socialist transformation in agriculture. A number of village, district and provincial cadres have displayed a hesitant attitude. Others have shown no determination or willingness to do. There have been no concrete measures to carry out the implementation. The leadership and guidance provided by various party committee and administrative echelons have not been effective following a failure to fully understand that this is a central task to be constantly carried out in a most satisfactory manner in order to help step up other tasks.

He emphasized: The party line regarding socialist transformation in agriculture is very correct. All party committee and administrative echelons and all branches, sectors and mass organizations must fully understand this party line in order to take satisfactory steps to carry it out. This is a who will win whom struggle between the two paths of socialism and capitalism, under which only those who can do the best will emerge victors. In implementation, the ideological factor is very important. Only when a high degree of singleness of mind is reached can the struggle be crowned with victory. All party organizations must struggle to satisfactorily build their internal ranks ideologically. Each cadre and party member must strive to uphold his voluntary and exemplary characters. A party member should avoid exploitation. If he fails to do so, he will no longer be a party member. In the socialist revolution, cooperativization is a matter of profound significance. Therefore, if a party member refuses to engage in cooperativization, he will no longer be a party member. The policy to combine the organization of production collectives with the eradication of exploitation is quite correct.

It is necessary to satisfactorily apply the watchwords of positiveness and steadiness. To achieve positiveness, we must make good preparations, especially for the conduct of political and ideological indoctrination and the training of cadres--which must have appropriate forms and steps--and for necessary material and technical bases. To achieve steadiness, we must do in such a way as to achieve the targets, to collectivize all essential production-related materials, to develop production, to earn higher income and to better the living standards of production collective members. To carry out cooperativization, we must go from low to high levels and from small to large scales. Localities which have not yet had favorable conditions to organize production collectives must organize production solidarity teams without allowing the private sector to take over this task. Localities with favorable conditions must immediately organize production collectives.

Production collectives are now the primary form of activity for all of the former Nan Bo Provinces. All policies already put into force by the party and state must be strictly implemented, especially the land policies. With regard to middle peasants who are the main force in the rural area, the

former Nam Bo Provinces must indoctrinate and persuade the middle peasants to join production collectives and must create conditions for them to contribute their abilities to serving the collectives.

The state now has an incentive policy on materials, taxes and credit loans toward all production collectives and cooperatives aimed at providing them with more favorable conditions to develop their production.

It is necessary to maintain constant vigilance against all enemy's sabotage schemes and, at the same time, to quickly and appropriately deal with all acts of sabotage against the cooperativization movement.

The task regarding the building of the party must be given specific attention. We must build strong party organizations in order to satisfactorily carry out the cooperativization movement. And through this movement we must consolidate party organizations into strong and stable ones. Each cadre and party member must play a vanguard and exemplary role in the agricultural cooperativization and production movement, considering it as a gauge to measure and a target to raise the character and abilities of party members.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' FOREIGN CIGARETTES BAN

BK111126 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Recently the Council of Ministers issued a decree banning the importation and illegal sale of foreign cigarettes. The decree points out:

To insure the state's unified control of the cigarette business and the implementation of the policy of uniformly controlling exports and imports to protect domestic goods, and to check at the root and put an end to the harmful effects of the bad practice of smuggling foreign cigarettes, the Council of Ministers decides that from now on, it is prohibited to import under all forms and to sell various types of foreign cigarettes in Vietnam except in the following specific cases:

Foreigners entering Vietnam, overseas Vietnamese returning home and Vietnamese citizens returning from abroad are permitted to bring into Vietnam a quantity of foreign cigarettes for personal use as determined by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This quantity of cigarettes is not to be sold under any form.

Diplomatic representation bodies, consular organs and representative organs of international organizations assigned to work beside the SRV government are permitted to bring into Vietnam a quantity of foreign cigarettes for use as determined by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This quantity of cigarettes is exempt from duty and is not to be sold under any form.

Only Vietnamese service organs serving foreigners are, if permission is granted by the premier of the government allowed to import a quantity of cigarettes for sale to foreign visitors for foreign currency; the specific quantity of imports will be considered and determined by the Ministry of Foreign Trade after carefully calculating the demand and the targeted customers. When a sale is made, it is necessary to make sure that the customer is a foreign national and that the cigarettes purchased are not for resale.

All trade organizations in the country, including state-run organizations, cooperatives and private individuals, are not allowed to deal in and/or store foreign cigarettes.

From 15 July 1980 onward, all imported foreign cigarettes found illegally circulated and on sale in Vietnam will be confiscated. All illegal traders of foreign cigarettes, depending on the gravity of their offenses, will be dealt with in accordance with the law currently in force as applicable to smugglers of other foreign goods.

Those who render services in helping state organs discover and track down rackets dealing in foreign cigarettes will be appropriately commended and materially rewarded in accordance with the general regulations of the state.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CIGARETTES BANNED--Commenting on the government's decision to ban the importation and illegal sale of foreign cigarettes, today's NHAN DAN says: The ban on the importation and illegal sale of foreign cigarettes is aimed at checking and putting an end to smuggling activities and the sale of foreign currencies, stamping out the exchanging of gold and foreign currencies for luxury items, cleaning up the operation of the unorganized market and helping to protect our economic and financial system. This step is also taken to guide consumption, oppose the advocacy of luxury, enhance the spirit of thrift, protect the people's health and maintain social order. All units and all people, including foreign nationals, are dutybound to scrupulously carry out the government's decision. All violations of this decision must be dealt with in accordance with the law. The smuggling of foreign cigarettes can be promptly stamped out if this endeavor is closely combined with the management of the economy and market in the country and at ports of entry. [Text] [BK131440 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Jul 80]

C80: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL NEWS ON RICE, VEGETABLE CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 80 p 1

[Article: "In the North, Spring-Fifth Month Rice Grows Well, 70 Percent of Acreage Receive Second Phase Fertilization; In the South, Harvest Is Completed on 64.3 Percent of Winter-Spring Rice Acreage, 20,000 Hectares of Summer-Fall Rice Transplanted; The Entire Country Sows and Cultivates 1,172,000 Hectares of Vegetables, Secondary Crops, and Industrial Crops"]

[Text] (VNA News Release) According to the Department of Statistics, as of 13 April northern provinces and cities have almost completed weeding and completed the first phase of additional fertilizer application as well as the second phase of care and fertilization on 713,700 hectares of spring-fifth month rice, or 70 percent of its acreage; they have also completed the third phase of care and fertilization on 159,735 hectares, or 15.5 percent of the total transplanted acreage. Since the beginning of the crop season, these provinces and cities have moved out to the fields 5,783,000 tons of organic fertilizer used in main and additional applications for the rice, averaging 5.6 tons of fertilizer per hectare. They have also applied 97,000 tons of chemical fertilizer (including 50,000 tons of urea) and 72,000 tons of lime for the transformation of soil.

Thai Binh, Hai Hung, and Ha Noi have weeded and applied additional fertilizer for the second phase on 70 to 98.4 percent of the rice acreage. Despite many difficulties in water resources and the fact that the level of fertilizer utilization is not high enough, the spring-fifth month rice is growing well, thanks to good care and fertilization. The provinces of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh have conducted an inspection of the totality of their ricefields for the purpose of rice classification. In Thai Binh, 40.5 percent of its rice acreage were classified as good, 37.2 percent, average, and 22.3 percent, still bad. In Ha Nam Ninh, the percentages of good, average, and bad rice acreage were 35, 41, and 24, respectively.

According to reports from 13 provinces, 85,000 hectares of rice were affected by harmful insects and diseases and 42,000 hectares of rice, lacking in water. In Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien, main crop is now booting, and the acreage lacking in water, increasing.

On the basis of inspecting ricefields, classifying rice, and assigning the task of rice care and fertilization to the workers, agricultural cooperatives in the north are stepping up the end of season phase of care and fertilization; they are saving well-rotted stable manure for additional application on late-transplanted rice or rice just saved from harmful insects and diseases. Vegetation protection teams from the cooperatives are closing on ricefields for the timely discovery of rice-harming insects and diseases and the spraying of chemicals to suppress them.

In competition with the water conservancy complex of Cau Ghe, water conservancy corporations, stations, and complexes in all provinces are co-operating with the electrical sector in the operation of pumps and economical use of water to ensure adequate irrigation water for rice growth and save rice from drought at the time of budding and heading. Hai Phong is endeavoring to manage and exploit well its water conservancy works to support intensive cultivation.

Also as of the middle of April, southern provinces have harvested 425,760 hectares of winter-spring rice or 64.3 percent of its total acreage, to include the Mekong River provinces which have harvested 339,000 hectares or 84.2 percent of their rice acreage. The provinces of Long An, Tien Giang, Hau Giang, An Giang, and Dong Thap have almost completed the harvesting of winter-spring rice, obtaining from 23 to 33 quintals of paddy per hectare. The central coastal and Tay Nguyen provinces are all harvesting rice at the same time. Phu Khanh has harvested 18,000 hectares, obtaining about 28 quintals of paddy per hectare.

Sixteen provinces in the south which are working on the summer-fall crop have plowed and broken up 217,000 hectares and sowed and transplanted 20,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, to include An Giang and Tien Giang which have sowed and transplanted 14,200 hectares. Cuu Long, Hau Giang, An Giang, Minh Hai, and Tien Giang have set up plans to work the summer-fall rice crop with objectives surpassing those assigned by central authorities by 5,000 to 11,000 hectares. These provinces are concentrating their efforts on providing guidance for the harvesting of winter-spring rice, local water conservancy works, soil breaking and plowing, regulating the supply of seeds, and motivating farmers to sow them on schedule.

Provinces and cities of the south have also plowed and broken up 81,000 hectares of ricefields and land used for the tenth-month crop season.

Agricultural production over the entire country is facing many difficulties to be overcome, and the weather is progressing abnormally. The north is entering the rainy season, and its pressing task is to prevent and fight floods and storms while continuing to step up the care and fertilization of spring-fifth month rice. The good winter-spring rice harvest in the south represents an advantage, but we are still facing difficulties in solving the problem of water, the supply of fuels for soil working machinery, etc. Cities and provinces across the country are

devoting their attention to providing guidance on water conservancy exploitation, but the north which is faring better has only attained from 60 to 70 percent of planned capacity; the south has merely attained from 30 to 40 percent of the capacity planned for water conservancy works. The supply of electricity, oil, and repair parts for pumps is yet to be stabilized.

As of 15 April, the entire country has also sowed and planted 1,172,000 hectares of vegetables and secondary and industrial crops, attaining 46.8 percent of the acreage objectives planned for the entire year and surpassing the same period of last year by 114,000 hectares; this includes nearly 900,000 hectares planted by the north and almost 280,000 hectares planted by the south.

With particular regard to secondary grain crops, the entire country has sowed and planted 873,400 hectares, to include 187,200 hectares of corn, 316,560 hectares of sweet potato, 244,500 hectares of cassava, and 13,100 hectares of kaoliang. In general, secondary grain crops have only attained 50.2 percent of objectives; sweet potatoes fare quite well with 59.7 percent, but the kaoliang crop does poorly with 16 percent of planned acreage objectives. Vegetables and beans have only attained 34.5 percent, to include 40.7 percent for vegetables and 25.4 percent for beans of all kinds. The development of industrial crops has not progressed uniformly, with soybean merely attaining 19.4 percent, sesame, 18.3 percent, rush, 46 percent, tobacco, 70 percent, and jute, 85 percent; only mulberry has attained 103 percent.

The cultivation of vegetables and secondary and industrial crops this year has undergone many changes in that even when the schedule is over, several crops have still not reached plan objectives in acreage. Some provinces have expanded the cultivation of kaoliang, but due to the lack of initiative in land and seeds and poor guidance, they have only reached a low level of success.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PREPARATIONS FOR TYPHOON, FLOOD CONTROL URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparations to Fight Against Typhoons and Floods Must Be Completed Before the Rainy Season"]

[Text] The season of rains and typhoons is approaching. Flash floods and typhoon usually start in May at the same time as the rainy season, beginning with the first grain fall flash flood (21 May). In certain years, grain fall flash floods occur suddenly causing damage to harvest-ready spring-fifth month rice. They are therefore the last time limit to complete all dike consolidation works. In the immediate, we need to complete the necessary works before water rises, especially repairing dike foundations, protective walls, and dams.

In the task of controlling typhoons and floods, the guidelines for action are to get ready and prepared to face the worst possibilities. If we abide by these guidelines, the initiative will always be ours, and losses can be reduced. Years of experience indicate that prolonged, severe aridity and drought is likely to be followed by torrential rains and big flash floods in the same year. This is the effect of nature's law of compensation.

Preparations should be concentrated first and foremost on vital points (dike portions, water conservancy works, installations, and areas that require the highest degree of protection). The best way to proceed is to use in-place supplies, facilities, manpower, rear services, and even a local command. Plans for dike protection and flood and typhoon control should be worked out in a concrete manner and should be consistent with each area.

With regard to the delta and the midlands of the north, we must complete plans to reinforce dikes, consolidate protective walls, repair dams, jack up and remove obstacles on rivers, replenish and safeguard supplies in stock, and prepare plans for flood diversion and deceleration. Dike support forces must be well organized in villages bordering on it, to include; an organized labor force, the district dike management team, and the armed forces performing duties in the locality. Flood prevention

requires even more readiness than taking precautions against an enemy. Hence, the saying: flood, fire, thieves, and bandits. In normal times, these forces would repair and protect dikes, keep track of changes in the dikes and the river current; in cases of emergency, they are the assault forces that support the dikes.

In provinces of the central region and eastern Nam Bo where technological bases for flood and typhoon control are not strong enough, the primary task should be preventing and evading floods and typhoons. Close guidance should be provided to set up concrete prevention and evacuation plans for each village, each area in keeping with the local conditions in terms of supplies and facilities. At each and every area, there must be assault forces and stocked supplies in place so that relief and assistance can be provided where great calamities occur. Storages and habitations should be arranged in safe areas; at the same time, preparations should be made to provide transportation, communications, and supply facilities for villages or areas where big floods and typhoons might occur.

In the Mekong delta, while we must continue to research and fully grasp the rain and flood situation and study measures to control floods in a fundamental manner, we must immediately devise measures to protect rice crops in anticipation of early floods as occurred in 1978 and positive plans to drain water at the end of the flood season. In areas usually affected by severe flooding and located far from lines of communication, we have to implement adequate and effective countermeasures.

All across the country, we have to strengthen flood and typhoon control command organizations, inspect and control preparations, and correctly implement the systems of alert and report to ensure that communications work well in any circumstances.

Typhoons and floods continue to be a disaster and should not be regarded lightly. At every echelon, our government must truly work effectively and be prepared to face natural disasters to the best of its ability.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL ADVISES DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD RICE STRAINS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: Rice Strains"]

[Text] In a system of combined technical measures, rice strains are a factor having a direct effect on the fulfillment of norms set for productivity, area and gross output. Strains are an essential prerequisite for cultivation as well as the most important inherent condition for the growth of crops. In fact, favorable external conditions can exercise their effect only through the medium of the cultivated strains. The green revolution which is being extensively carried out in many countries has brought about a boom in crop yield through the use of high-yielding short-term varieties of rice instead of low-yielding long-term ones.

By following this trend, agriculture in our country has registered notable achievements in some respects. The northern provinces have replaced almost all the low-yielding long-term rice strains by high-yielding short-term ones. After being liberated, the southern provinces have, in turn, continuously expanded the area cultivated with short-term rice strains. The cultivation of new strains is a condition for increasing the number of production seasons and promoting intensive cultivation. North Vietnam is developing the winter crop while South Vietnam is increasing the number of winter-spring and summer-fall crops, with the result that an increase of more than 1 million tons of paddy is obtained from each agricultural season. "Planthopper-resistant" rice strains are being widely cultivated. Certain localities such as Hai Hau District (Ha Nam Ninh) have begun to select rice strains and to improve their quality and have reaped a productivity increase of about 15 percent.

Yet, the seed-related tasks are still replete with shortcomings such as loose management of seeds, continued use of degenerate, unselected and mixed strains and of varieties bearing germs of harmful insects and diseases, and even the use of edible paddy as seeds. Each year, part of the arable area remains uncultivated due to a seed shortage or because bad seeds sprout unevenly.

These results are also due to the great efforts contributed by public security services, posts and stations and by administrative authorities in riverside districts and villages to abolish meeting places of thieves and illegal traders and to control the activities of ships and boats plying between various harbors. These results are also due to the combined action taken by the communications sector and administrative organs in localities adjoining rivers and harbors to actively implement Resolution 6 of the Party Central Committee.

In the field of organization and guidance, the river transport sector itself has renewed efforts to coordinate its activities with those of society and to associate constructive action with antinegativistic struggle, and ideological education with organizational measures and policies.

These activities are reflected in the following points:

1. We have realized that the responsibility for losses lies first with the river transport sector. To fight against negativistic manifestations in the course of river transportation and stevedoring, we have conducted the struggle first within our own sector and considered constructive antinegativistic measures of prime importance.

To clarify cases of lost goods, we have surveyed a number of transport lines. The survey reveals that the quantity of coal lost in the transportation process has been rather large--especially on the Hanoi-Viet Tri transport route where thousands of tons have been lost each year--and that most of the coal transported on this route belongs to Enterprise 204. Similar crucial points exist within the scope of action of each enterprise. Each investigation conducted by means of patrol boats has resulted in catching goods-selling crewmen. It all goes to show that thefts of goods transported by river have been rampant and that many crewmen have had a hand in stealing and selling goods--which has caused great losses of state property. The surveys conducted in November and December 1979 have had the effect of enhancing the sense of responsibility and the antinegativistic determination among cadres in charge of transport enterprises and also enabling them to understand the situation, the goods stealing tricks of crewmen and the coaxing and coercive games of dishonest traders and to set forth measures to carry out the struggle more effectively.

Owing to these efforts, the task of protecting goods within the sector's scope has been guided more realistically and actively.

2. The personnel has been controlled more strictly and tasks assigned to reliable persons. Crewmen must be reliable people because ships usually carry out activities on rivers for many days at a stretch and even throughout a month and, therefore, can hardly be managed by enterprises and supervised by the people and also because the large volume of goods transported by them is worth hundreds of thousands of dong. The directors of and party committees in enterprises must be able to

firmly control the personnel they has assigned to such important posts. Transport and stevedoring enterprises have carried out investigations and classified crewmen, especially skippers and their deputies. Enterprises at harbors have classified stevedoring workers, especially heads of stevedoring teams and employees in charge of delivering and receiving goods and protecting the enterprises. These cadres and workers have been divided into three categories. We have entrusted the ships transporting import goods to Category A skippers and deputy captains and to most of the Category A crewmen. With regard to skippers, deputy captains and stevedoring team heads belonging to Category C, we have concentrated on educating them. He who makes good progress will be entrusted with transporting goods that are not intended for trading purposes. He who fails to make progress will be transferred to repair workshops or dismissed. Goods delivery and reception and enterprise protection are absolutely not entrusted to the Category C personnel.

At present, enterprises are perfecting this classification and will review it every 6 months. Through this review, they will determine the norms for assignment based on credibility that have previously been set forth and will proceed with screening their contingent of core cadres and workers to gradually purify it.

3. Organizational and managerial measures have been strengthened.

To build wholesome and strong ranks, we have, over the past few months, concentrated efforts on shaping up a model of skipper--the man who represents the enterprise director in managing all activities of a group of ships. If the skipper adamantly refuses to sell goods, the crewmen cannot sell them. During a trip, if the skipper wisely assigns crewmen and plans to strictly protect goods, hooligans will find it difficult to board ships and steal goods. Party committees at enterprises have taken steps to make skippers more aware of their positions and responsibilities and to ensure fulfillment of these duties. The River Transport Department has promulgated regulations on the skipper's job during each trip for uniform implementation throughout the sector. It has formulated a working system for enterprise directors, transportation bureau chiefs, unit chiefs and skippers to carry out control and to remind each other of the need to fulfill their duties.

The Department has set up patrol [boat] groups to regularly control the ships' activities along transportation lines and to supervise the fulfillment of the skippers' duties. Simultaneously, river transportation management sections have the duty to control and supervise the activities of ships plying along their respective areas according to these ships' itineraries and the promulgated policies.

With regard to various ports, especially Hanoi Port, we have suggested that the public security sector rationally redefine the scope of action of each public security post and station and entrust enterprise protection units with the additional task of controlling the activity of ships

mooring at these ports or entering or leaving them. Nevertheless, the remaining shortcomings--especially the procedures and system concerning goods delivery, reception, warehousing and withdrawal from warehouses--are being reexamined and subjected to modifications to make it possible to gradually eliminate errors and losses.

By taking such measures, the Department and various enterprises have been able to control more tightly the activities and itineraries of ships, to detect numerous infractions and to further enhance the role of skippers in managing ship convoys, in general, and protecting goods, in particular.

4. Measures to organize and care for the crewmen's life have been strengthened.

Since a sound organization of the life of crewmen and cargo handling workers will favorably influence the protection of goods, this problem has received great attention from many transport enterprises and port authorities. The Hanoi Port is experimentally organizing a free meal in the middle of each shift for stevedores; the experience to be drawn will be used to broadly organize such meals at other ports. The various enterprises are seeking ways to positively heighten the monthly income of crewmen by bestowing money rewards for working on three-shift boats, increasing the number of trips, saving fuel and protecting goods--thus ensuring the essential meal standards for crewmen who have to constantly move from an area to another and have been forced to buy most food products at high market prices. Meanwhile, crewmen are actively rearing hogs and chickens to improve their meals.

The crewmen's ration aboard many ships has been fixed at 60 dong per month. To make it possible to stabilize this ration, we have proposed to further raise the allowance of 0.5 dong which has so far been given to compensate for each workday performed on waterways. Crewmen must be given priority in buying the standard monthly grain ration in order to have enough rice to eat throughout their itineraries. If this proposal is accepted, it will make it possible to widely organize better meals for crewmen working on ship convoys.

5. A mass movement to protect goods has been launched.

To have a core force present at many places to help enterprises satisfactorily protect goods, the river transport sector considers it very important to discover good deeds and good men to improve them and turn them into typical models. The entire sector has solemnly extolled the example set by Ship Convoy TD-36 which valiantly and firmly struggled against dishonest traders in the Chem area on the night of 26 November 1979. Other courageous acts were performed soon afterward by many units. In the space of only 3 months, more than 20 collectives aboard ships valiantly struggled against dishonest traders and thieves to protect goods. In 2 months, Ship DK-11 twice ambushed, encircled and arrested dishonest

elements who stole goods from the ship. Ship TD-41 struggled 2 hours at a stretch on the Ha Long Sea to encircle and catch hooligans and to recover the amount of sugar stolen. A number of workers at the Hanoi and Nam Dinh Ports denounced some teams who accepted bribes from crewmen. The number of similarly good examples has increased with each passing day and has built up a larger, seasoned core force to right and repel negativistic manifestations and safely protect goods. The antinegativistic struggle to protect goods handled by the river transport and stevedoring sector has reaped initial good results and is continuing although many great difficulties remain to be overcome. In the light of Director No 81 of the Party Central Committee and owing to the leadership of the Central Antinegativistic Steering Committee and the Ministry of Communications and Transport and to the assistance given by various sectors and localities, the river transport sector is intensifying the struggle to reduce and ultimately eliminate the bad habit of stealing and selling goods during the transportation process.

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AGRICULTURE

IRRIGATION ACHIEVEMENTS IN PAST 5 YEARS

OW111631 Hanoi VNA in English 1341 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 11—The irrigation network throughout the country over the past five years has provided water for 570,000 hectares and drainage for 176,000 hectares of cultivated land, or an expansion by 116,000 hectares of the irrigated area.

This information was contained in a report delivered to the recent National Irrigation Conference held in the central highland province of Lam Dong to review work in this field during the past five years.

The report noted that the irrigation service had succeeded in making irrigation a nationwide movement.

In the Mekong River delta, the aggregate capacity of the works built over the past five years can service 239,000 hectares, while the irrigation works in the central highlands can ensure water for 19,500 hectares.

In the Red River delta, all the existing works can provide a stable water supply for a good portion of the spring-summer crop acreage and improve the drainage of the winter crop land.

In the midlands and mountain area of Northern Vietnam all the irrigation works destroyed by the Chinese aggressors in 1979 have been restored.

The conference pointed out that the irrigation service has made an important contribution to changing the features of many areas of the country and helped to boost intensive cultivation expansion of the crop land and diversification of crops. The conference noted, however, that the irrigation service had not met all the demands of agricultural production due to the low quality of the irrigation projects and the shortcomings in their management and utilization especially in the southern provinces.

The conference decided that in the coming five years the irrigation service will focus efforts on making full use of the existing works, complete all the projects under construction. And build more projects in the Mekong River delta in order to better serve the intensive cultivation and the expansion of the cultivated land.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES TO DIVERSIFY IN HANDICRAFT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Development Handicraft in Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] Developing handicraft in agricultural cooperatives is a necessity in the process of reorganizing production and redistributing agricultural labor from primary-level units. The expansion of one craft or another in agricultural cooperatives not only has the effect of stepping up the development of agriculture, it also makes it possible to fully utilize labor and resources for the production of material wealth, thereby increasing the value of the workday and income for cooperative members.

With the expansion of handicraft in cooperatives, many localities have been able to speed up the pace of small industry and handicraft development. Over 50 districts across the country have attained a gross product in industry and handicraft valued at ten million dong and upwards, of which from one-half to two-thirds are derived from manual crafts in agriculture. Many agricultural cooperatives have attained a value of one million dong and upwards in handicraft production, which represents 30 to 40 percent and in many places, 60 to 70 percent of the cooperative's income, thereby increasing the value of the general workday fourfold or fivefold. In general, handicraft in agriculture no longer remains in the position of a secondary occupation; it has become a primary production sector beside cultivation and animal husbandry.

The big advantage of handicraft in agriculture is that it can develop under several flexible forms of production and labor organization. Cooperatives can, for example, assign a labor component to do the specialized work; they can also utilize a substantial number of cooperative members in half-specialized work, or they can attract old people and children in households to do the work in their leisure time after agricultural work, fully utilizing even noon breaks and evenings. Unlike specialized handicraft cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives can, based on the characteristics of each craft, organize concentrated production with the establishment of handicraft shops in the cooperative at the same time as scattered production teams having the character of a secondary

family business. In some localities, recently there even appeared an associated form of business organization linking certain agricultural cooperatives together for the purpose of developing crafts such as brick and tile making and animal feed processing. There are also various forms of associated business between specialized handicraft cooperatives and agricultural cooperatives to produce commodities which require more sophisticated raw materials and techniques such as straw mats and corn-fibre carpets.

The biggest obstacle now as far as handicraft cooperatives are concerned is to solve the problem of grain supply. Agricultural cooperatives can overcome this difficulty by balancing labor, grain, and wealth between agricultural and handicraft components within the cooperative.

Because of the advantages mentioned above, the resolution of the sixth plenum of the Central Party Committee has pointed out: "We encourage the strong development of handicraft in agricultural cooperatives, not as a separate production unit, but as an integral part of the agricultural cooperative to ensure the good management of labor and income and distribution in agricultural cooperatives." Stepping up the development of handicraft in agricultural cooperatives is a good way to create an agro-industrial base at the very smallest cell of production.

In order to speed up the development of manual crafts in agricultural cooperatives, the first problem that we must solve satisfactorily is to implement a fair distribution system which guarantees an equivalent income in grain and wage to the farmer or the craftsman who performs the same level of job during the same number of workdays. This distribution system is to be implemented on the basis of correctly establishing those labor norms that can reflect a rational relationship in terms of labor quantity and quality between agricultural and handicraft jobs.

Taking a judicious interest in the area of professional handicraft, creating favorable conditions for handicraft cooperatives to step up production and to be worthy of being the hard-core productive force, and at the same time strongly developing handicraft in agricultural cooperatives, all these are undertakings that districts and villages should take over in order to move small industry and handicraft one step ahead.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

KIEN GIANG RICE CROPS--As of late June, peasants in Kien Giang Province had planted 100,000 hectares of 10th-month and summer-fall rice, achieving 46 percent of last year's plan norm. Determined to care for 30,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, peasants and production collectives in the province are intensively weeding, fertilizing, irrigating and protecting the rice from insects. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jul 80 BK]

LONG AN RICE--As of 25 June 1980 Long An Province had planted the summer-fall rice on 36,012 hectares, fulfilling 70.6 percent of the area plan and thus making slower progress than in last year. Also by the same date the province had tilled 93,737 hectares of lands and planted the 10th-month rice on over 34,000 hectares. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 4 Jul 80 BK]

HAU GIANG RICE CROPS--As of 30 June, Hau Giang Province had planted only 70,000 of the planned target of 84,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and had directly sown 80,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. Thot Not District took the lead in completing the direct sowing of 12,000 hectares of summer-fall rice on 20 June while O Mon and Chau Thanh Districts had completed basically their plan with about 11,000 hectares each. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Jul 80 BK]

TIEN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--From 30 June to 5 July, peasants in Tien Giang Province directly planted more than 3,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, bringing the total area of directly planted rice on 5 July to 67,055 hectares or more than 82 percent of the plan norm. Cai Be District has completed the direct sowing of summer-fall rice while Cai Lay District has fulfilled 99 percent of its plan for the crop. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Jul 80 BK] As of 5 July, Tien Giang Province had collected 52,663 tons of paddy, fulfilling more than 80.6 percent of the plan norm. Cai Be was the only district in the province which had fulfilled more than 90 percent of the grain obligations for the 10th-month and winter-spring crops. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 6 Jul 80 BK]

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION MOVEMENT--The Central Committee Department of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee held a conference in Ha Nam Ninh Province from 3 to 5 July to review the movement to produce 35 million tons of fertilizer, more than 200 delegates from various agricultural services and bureaus of the northern provinces participated in the conference. The conferees agreed that from April 1979 to June 1980, youths throughout the country took the lead in the movement with more than 30 million tons of fertilizer, fulfilling 91 percent of the plan and achieving an increase of 10 million tons over previous years. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jul 80 BK]

NORTHERN FORESTS--Despite prolonged drought, the northern provinces in the first 6 months of this year planted 26,150 hectares of forests, fulfilling 86.5 percent of the spring-summer afforestation plan. Provinces that overfulfilled their respective plans were Hoang Lien Son, 119.1 percent; Cao Bang, 230 percent; Bao Thai, 300 percent; and Hanoi, 165 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jul 80 BK]

POWER PROJECT SUSPENSION--Quang Ninh Province's newspaper recently carried a reader's letter complaining that the Yen Hung power project consisting of a network of power lines and power stations linking Ha Bac with Ha Nam in Quang Ninh, which was started in 1974 with almost 2 million dong of state funds, has been left unfinished because of the theft of about 18,000 dong's worth of almost 4 tons of cables. The letter urges the responsible units to overcome their shortcomings in management and resume work to complete the project. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jul 80 BK]

NGHE TINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 22 June, Nghe Tinh Province had transplanted more than 22,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice and plowed more than 40,000 hectares for the crop cultivation, achieving 30 percent of the planned area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jul 80 BK]

GIA LAI-CONG TUM PRODUCTION DRIVE--To insure overfulfillment of the target of 250,000 tons of grain for 1980, the party committee and people's committee of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province recently launched a 60-day emulation drive lasting from 1 July to the end of August to grow sweet potatoes on 20,000 hectares. This was an effort to make up for the shortfall of the planned area for the 10th-month crops. Cadres from the various provincial services and sectors have been sent to the districts to guide the cultivation of sweet potatoes. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Jul 80 BK]

REGISTRATION COUNCILS SET UP--According to Quang Nam-Danang paper, in compliance with Decree No. 119-CP of the Council of Ministers concerning the publication of regulations on registering the industrial, trade and service business, a business registration council was recently established each in Danang City, Hoi An and Tam Ky towns, and Thang Binh, Duy Xuyen and Dai Loc districts to formulate plans for training cadres and preparing documents

in order to promptly fulfill this task of the province. The Danang City Party and people's committees have conducted a training course to provide guidance for 400 key cadres and sector leading cadres involved in the registration tasks in various city wards. In Hoi An Town, classes were also organized for key cadres in various hamlets and villages. In Thang Binh, Hoa Vang and Juy Xuyen districts, several training courses have been also gradually organized to provide guidance for cadres who will go to various localities to disseminate the policy of registering production and business operations in localities effective this month. [Text] [BK111345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jul 80]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT--Hanoi VNA July 9--Peasants in the Mekong River Delta Provinces of Ben Tre and Cuu Long in the first half of this year produced more than 1,200 tons of bananas and 340 tons of water melons for export. Bananas have been processed into candy and canned juice for home consumption and for export. Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, one of the major peanut producers of the country, in the same period exported 500 ton of peanuts. The local peasants are planting 7,000 more hectares of peanuts to raise the total peanut acreage to 12,000 hectares by the end of this year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0253 GMT 9 Jul 80 OW]

DACLAC FOOD PRODUCTION--Hanoi, 9 Jul--The Central Highlands Province of Daclac has doubled its food production as compared with the period prior to the liberation of South Vietnam, thus satisfying the local people's food consumption demands while fulfilling its duty to the state. Since liberation, drastic measures have been taken by the local administration to boost agricultural production. People of ethnic minorities have been encouraged to settle down for sedentary farming. Great efforts have been made to double their cultivated area. Together with farmers from low-land provinces, they have cleared 50,000 more hectares of virgin land, thus increasing the rice acreage by 2 and a half times and the Cassava area 5-fold. Many irrigation channels and ditches have been dug to water rice and other crop fields. The irrigable area expanded from 5,000 hectares in 1976 to 30,000 hectares by the end of last year. Along with expanding areas under rice, Daclac has planted coffee on 6,500 hectares of newly opened land and rubber on 3,000 more hectares. It also plans to grow medicinal herbs and fruit trees on large areas newly opened from virgin land. [Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 9 Jul 80 OW]

MINH HAI RICE CULTIVATION--Hanoi, 10 Jul--Two major rice-producing areas with a total of 30,000 hectares are being established in the southernmost province of Minh Hai in the Mekong River delta. Over recent months, 65 kilometers of canals have been built in the province to wash salinity and acidity from 1,720 hectares of fields in coastal areas where farmers have also reclaimed 1,200 hectares of waste land. As a result, some 3,000 hectares have been added to the rice acreage for this winter crop. In the third 5-year plan (1981-1985), Minh Hai plans to expand its rice area to 100,000 hectares. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 10 Jul 80 OW]

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PHA LAI POWER PLANT COMPLETION IN 1983

BK131139 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Report by Radio Correspondent (Bui Dac Nguyen): "Project of Vietnam-USSR Friendship"--portion recorded.]

[Summary] Today, if one passes through Pha Lai, an old city straddling Route 18, one cannot fail to notice the bustling activity at a large work site where the Pha Lai power plant is being built.

"Construction work was officially started on the Pha Lai power plant on 17 May 1980. Working on the project now are thousands of young workers from the construction, power and coal, and communications and transportation sectors, and Soviet experts. This will be the biggest thermopower plant ever built in our country with Soviet assistance--a project of Vietnam-USSR friendship. We have been informed that upon its completion, the Pha Lai power plant will have a capacity 13 times greater than that of the Thap Ba hydropower plant. After the first phase of construction is completed, and four generators are put into operation, the plant will have a capacity of 640,000 kw and an annual power output of 4 billion kwh."

On the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet party and government, Comrade (Le Quang Huu), head of the plant's construction board, said: [Begin recording] In the past the Soviet Government has sent many teams of cadres to the work site to inspect and guide construction work. "As of now tens of thousands of tons of equipment and other supplies have been shipped to Vietnam in support of this construction project." [end recording]

At the work site, we met some Soviet experts including Comrade (Palkov) who, though already in his late 50's, has been working untiringly despite the harsh weather and who is always seen helping Vietnamese workers solve many important technical problems. "Through the work relations between the Soviet-USSR friendship is being further consolidated and developed with each passing day."

We interviewed Comrade (Sakharov), head of the team of Soviet experts, about this and the following is his answer: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] Our first Soviet experts came here over a year

ago. Since then, friendships between Soviet experts and Vietnamese cadres and workers have been constantly consolidated and developed. At present we are working together with the Vietnamese comrades to formulate monthly plans as well as an overall plan for 1980. [end recording]

A hot topic here is that the Pha Lai power plant must have the first group of generators operational by 1983; everyone is trying hard to beat that deadline. In particular, the young workers have launched one drive after another to accelerate the progress of construction work.

"Meeting Comrade (Ha Van Chat), secretary of the youth union of Construction Corporation No. 18, we asked him whether the Pha Lai power plant would be ready to generate electricity in 1983. This youth union cadre, who has spent years working on various power projects, replied with conviction: There is no other alternative; and we are not allowed to miss that deadline because right now we are facing a serious power shortage and the demand for electricity will be much greater in the third 5-year plan." We are resolved to put the power plant into operation in late 1982 and this is a concrete manifestation of our feelings toward the great Vietnam-USSR friendship.

CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

STRUGGLE TO PROTECT GOODS TRANSPORTED BY RIVER REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 80 p 3

[Article by Dao Van Nhung, Head of the River Transport Department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation: "Protect Goods Transported by River"]

[Text] Owing to the cooperation between central and local sectors, the antinegativistic activities which are part of the task of protecting goods transported by river have been stepped up with high determination according to a harmonious plan and have so far made noteworthy progress. Within the sector itself, the number of discoveries and arrests of crewmen stealing and selling goods to dishonest traders by the public security force and local militia has decreased obviously (only two minor cases in 4 months). More than 20 cases--a sharp increase over the past--have been handled by various enterprises which took the initiative in conducting inspections and detecting and arresting the culprits. From December 1979 to date, there have been dozens of instances when crewmen organized the protection of goods, struggled to the end against dishonest traders and valiantly hunted down and caught hooligans. Such actions were rarely taken in the past. Many longshoremen denounced attempts by crewmen to bribe them and denounced also those who accepted bribes. At present, the sight of ownerless heaps of coal and trails of coal extending from riversides to villages bordering on the Red River and the Lucc, Duong, Cau, Day and Dao Rivers is only sporadic. Ships and boats plying between the areas of Hong Ha (Dan Phuong), Trang Viet (Me Linh, Hanoi), Rout Lon River (Haiphong) and Van River (Ha Son Binh) are now accosted by only a few sampans which come to make trading offers unlike the past when they were surrounded and pressed to make commercial dealings by dozen of sampans.

From the above-mentioned state of affairs, we can infer that new progress has been made in the struggle against theft of goods transported by river over the past four months. Though the achievements scored are still few, unsteady and restricted, the situation offers encouragingly good prospects.

Strain transformation is an expensive, easy and highly beneficial technical measure. If the currently cultivated strains are selected and widely used throughout our fields, each hectare may yield at least one more quintal of paddy--that is, a minimum increase of 100,000 tons of paddy for 1 million hectares. Seeds must be considered a precious asset to be adequately preserved and protected. The seed-related tasks must aim at meeting the regular demand for sufficient and good seeds that conform to the fixed standards and also at achieving high norms of productivity and area under all soil and weather conditions.

The seed-related tasks must be put into the right track under close management by the state. It is necessary to rapidly set up a four-level rice strain system to create a continuous rice strain production line. Centrally-run agricultural agencies must produce pure strains while provinces constitute level 1, district level 2 and cooperative and production collectives level 3 in order to cultivate the main rice crop. To meet the seed requirement, localities and grassroots installations must manage to obtain seeds on the spot so as to limit seed transportation among various regions and stop the use of edible paddy as seeds. State agricultural agencies must study ways to transform strains and select ever better varieties and must simultaneously help cooperatives and production collectives gradually specialize in producing rice strains.

Each production installation must have an organization specialized in seed production--that is, each cooperative a seed unit and each production collective a seed team--and equipped with indispensable material-technical facilities such as fields reserved for the cultivation of good strains, sun drying yards, warehouses and special means used in the seed-related tasks. All the four rice strain production levels must have a contingent of cadres, workers and cooperative members having the necessary scientific-technical knowledge. The seed-related tasks are complex scientific, technical and managerial ones which must be ensured by various policies, systems, standards and regulations throughout the different processes of research, experimentation, popularization, production and utilization.

Hai Hung is a province which has paid great attention to the seed tasks and has, therefore, scored great achievements. An ever more extensive use of high-yielding rice strains with less than 100-day maturity is a very important measure to carry out multicropping and to combine rice crops with subsidiary food crops with the objective of rapidly solving the grain and food problem which is a major one facing the revolution and is also a premise to and condition for socialist industrialization.

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CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES: ROSTER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HANOI MUNICIPAL FATHERLAND FRONT COMMITTEE, 9TH SESSION

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Chairman

Phạm Khắc Quảng [PHAMJ KHAWCS QUANGR]

Professor; Doctor; Vice President of the Vietnam General Association of Medicine; chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Vice Chairmen

Lê Quang Đạo [LEE QUANG DAOJ]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Trần Kiên Lý [TRAANF KIEEM LYS]

Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party Organization, Hanoi Municipality; vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Đỗ Xuân Sang [DOOX XUAAN SANGR]

Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party Organization, Hanoi Municipality; vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Trần Anh Liên [TRAN ANH LIEN]

Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Trade Union Federation; vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Lê Thị Toàn [LEE THIJ TOAN]

Chairman of the Provisional Executive Committee of the Municipal Collective Farmers Confederation; vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; her appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Lưu Minh Trí [LUU MINH TRI]

Acting secretary of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Lê Thị Toàn [LEE THIJ TOAN]

President of the Hanoi Municipal Women's Federation; vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; her appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Hồ Đức Diêm [HOOF DAWCS DIEEM]

Vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, 8th Session; vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Vọng [NGUYEENX DUWCS VONG]

Vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, 8th Session; deputy head of the Municipal Civil Proselytizing and Front Department [of the Municipal VCP Committee?]; vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Phùng Văn Yên [PHUNG VAWN YEEN]

Vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, 8th Session; deputy head of the Municipal Civil Proselytizing and Front Department [of the Municipal VCP Committee?]; vice chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Standing Committee Members

Nguyễn Đức Đình (NGUYEENX DUWCS ZINH)

Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Artisan Industry and Handicrafts Cooperatives Federation; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Tô Hoài (TOO HOAIF)

President of the Hanoi Arts and Letters Association; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Thích Đức Nhuận (THICH5 DUWCS NHUAANJ) Venerable

President of the Hanoi Municipal Unified Buddhist Association; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Phạm Văn Phi (PHAMJ VAWN PHI)

Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Catholic Liaison Committee; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Đoàn Thúc Sự (ZOANR THUWCJ SUWJ), Roman Catholic Priest

Head of Son Loc Parish, Ba Vi District; former head of the Standing Body of Ha Son Binh Province Patriotic Catholics; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Bùi Hùng Gia (BUIF HUWNG GIA)

President of the Hanoi Municipal Commerce Federation; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Minh (NGUYEENX NGOCJ MINH), Professor

Head of the Law Institute; vice chairman of the Legislation Committee of the Council of Ministers; president of the College of Law; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Phan Huy Lê [PHAN HUY LEE], Professor

Head of the History Department, Hanoi University; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Trần Thị Ân [TRẦN THỊ AN], Assistant Professor, Doctor of Pharmacology

Head of the Biology Department, College of Medicine; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; her appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Minh [NGUYỄN ĐỨC MINH], Assistant Professor

Deputy head of the Education Science Institute; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Trương Thao [TRƯƠNG THAO], Assistant Professor

Head of the Architecture and Design Department, Hanoi College of Building; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Yên [NGUYỄN ĐÌNH YÊN]

Standing member of the Hanoi Municipal Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, 8th Session; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Dự [NGUYỄN ĐÌNH DỰ]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoàn Kiếm Ward; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

Lê Đình Trung [LÊ ĐÌNH TRUNG]

Vice chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoàn Kiếm District; member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Fatherland Front Committee; his appointment to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 May 80 p 1)

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thị Bình (NGUYỄN THỊ BÌNH)

*Member of the International Committee on Lenin Prizes; on 17 June 1980 she attended the arrival in Hanoi of the chairman of the International Committee on Lenin Prizes. (NHAN DAN 18 Jun 80 p 1)

Ngô Quốc Chân (NGO QUỐC CHÂN)

*Director of the Van Hoc Publishing House; attended a plenary session of the Vietnam Writers Association held on 10 January 1980 to discuss tasks in the new situation. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 157)

Hoàng Bảo Châu (HOANG BAO CHAU)

Acting head of the Institute of Research on Oriental Medicine; he is the author of an article in this issue on developing the good experiences in the use of traditional medicine. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 80 pp 22-26)

Trần Việt Chi (TRAN VIET CHI)

Deputy chief of the Department of Cultivated Plants [Vu Trong Trot] in the Ministry of Agriculture; he is the author of an article in this issue on the supply of fertilizer to agricultural crops. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 80 pp 3-5 and 8)

Note: In the past this individual has been reported by the name Việt Chi [VIET CHI.]

Nguyễn Trinh Cở (NGUYEENX TRINH COM), Prof.

President of the Hanoi Medical College; he is the author of an article in this issue on the teachings of President Ho. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 5-6, May-Jun 80 pp 12-13)

Vũ Văn Dung (VUX VAWN ZUNG)

True name of Vietnamese economist Trần Phương (TRAANF PHUOWNG); the two names appear together in a listing of officially recognized college-level professors and scientific researchers which is published in this issue. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 5-6, May-Jun 80 p 45)

Lê Hữu Duyên (LEE HUWUX ZUYEEN)

*Editor-in-chief of NOI THUONG (Home Trade), the bimonthly journal of the Ministry of Home Trade; his name appears on the masthead of the journal. (NOI THUONG No 25, Dec 78)

Nguyễn Trần Dĩnh (NGUYEENX TRAANF ZUWOWNG)

Deputy chief of the Planning and General Department of the State Science and Technology Commission; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Some Thoughts on the Situation of S&T Activities in 1979 and Tasks for 1980." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 80 pp 1-3 and 11)

Trần Văn Đình (TRAANF VAWN DINH)

Deputy head of the Institute of Agriculture Design and Projects, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "The Rice Area of the Mekong Delta Can Be Exploited More Satisfactorily," appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Jun 80 p 2)

Trần Đức (TRAANF DOOJ)

Deputy chief of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; chief of the Cadre Affairs Committee [Ban Can Su] of the Ministry of Culture and Information; attended 1 March 1980 ceremonies for the official opening of training classes for various types of stage artists. (SAN KHAU No 2, Mar-Apr 80 pp 92-93)

Đặng Đăng Giang (ZUWOWNG DAWNGF GIANG)

*Head of the Artillery Officers School of the VPA; mentioned in an article about the school published in this issue. (VIETNAM [Pictorial] No 252, Dec 79 no page given)

Hồng Hà [HOONGF HAF]

*Head of the Secretariat (Ban Thu Ky) of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; attended conferences organized in December 1979 by the Social Science Commission's Literary Studies Institute to review work done in 1979. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 154)

Đỗ Văn Hàn [DOOX VAWN HANF]

*Chief of the S&T Committee (Ban Khoa Hoc Ky Thuat) of Ha Nam Ninh Province; spoke at a conference organized by the committee in December 1979 to discuss the expansion of S&T work in the province. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 80 p 32)

Tô Hoài [TOO HOAIF]

Deputy secretary general and *chief of the Foreign Relations Committee (Ban Doi Ngoai) of the Vietnam Writers Association; attended a plenary session of the association held on 10 January 1980 to discuss tasks in the new situation. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 137)

Vũ Bá Khai [VUX BAS KHAIK]

*Chairman of the Fatherland Front for Nam Dinh City; attended the fourth congress of the Socialist Party for Nam Dinh City held on 25 and 26 March 1980. (TO QUOC No 5, May 80 p 32)

Nguyễn Văn Kiêu [NGUYEENX VAWN KIEEU]

Chief of the Mass Culture Department of the Ministry of Culture; attended a recent international seminar on "Culture in the Lives of Youth" organized by UNESCO in conjunction with the Ministry of Culture of Czechoslovakia. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 3, Mar 80 p 3)

Hoàng Châu Ký [HOANGF CHAAU KYS]

Head of the Theatrical Institute; attended a conference organized by the institute recently to discuss the history of drama. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 155)

Là Hữu Ly [LAX HUWUX KYR]

Head of the Hanoi Municipal Plans and Design Institute; his comments concerning illegal housing construction encroaching on sidewalks appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jun 80 p 4)

Đặng Vũ Lạc [DAWNGJ VUX LACJ]

*Secretary of the Socialist Party for Nam Dinh City; was elected to this position at the party municipal committee's fourth congress held on 25 and 26 March 1980. (TO QUOC No 5, May 80 p 32)

Trần Liên [TRAANF LIEEN], *Lt. Col.

Coauthor of an article in this issue entitled, "Assuring Communications and Transportation in the Victorious People's War Against the U.S. Imperialists' War of Destruction." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 4, Apr 80 pp 72-79)

Hoàng Trung Lộc [HOANGF TRUNG LOOCJ], deceased

Former Deputy Chief of Cabinet in the Ministry of Education; he died of unspecified causes on 16 June 1980 at age 62. (NHAN DAN 17 Jun 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Mai [NGUYEENX HUWUX MAI]

*SRV Ambassador to the USSR; on 13 June 1980 he attended the arrival in Moscow of a SRV delegation headed by Premier Phan Van Dong. (NHAN DAN 14 Jun 80 p 1)

Giang Nam [GIANG NAM]

*Member of the Standing Committee of the Vietnam Writers Association and *Editor-in-chief of VAN NGHE newspaper; attended a plenary session of the Writers Association held on 10 January 1980 to discuss tasks in the new situation. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 157)

Vũ Tú Nam [VUX TUS NAM]

Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Writers Association and *Director of Tac Pham Moi Publishing House; attended a plenary session of the Writers Association held on 10 January 1980 to discuss tasks in the new situation. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 157)

Nguyễn Văn Nghĩa [NGUYEENX VAWN NGHIX]

*Chief of the Training Committee [Ban Dao Tao] of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; attended conferences organized in December 1979 by the commission's Literary Studies Institute to review work done in 1979. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 154)

Hà Thế Ngự [HAF THEES NGUWX]

Deputy editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC [Pedagogical Studies], a monthly journal of the Ministry of Education; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC No 4, Apr 80)

Võ Thuận Nho [VO THUAANF NHO]

Publisher and editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC [Pedagogical Studies], a monthly journal of the Ministry of Education; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC No 4, Apr 80)

Nguyễn Niên [NGUYEENX NIEEN]

*Vice president of the College of Law in Hanoi: he is the author of an article in this issue which describes the setting up of this new college in early 1980. (TO QUOC No 3, May 80 pp 28-29)

Trần Đức Sắc [TRAANF DUWCS SAWCS]

True name of Vietnamese historian Van Tan [VAWN TAAN]; the two names appear together in a listing of officially recognized college-level professors and scientific researchers which is published in this issue. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 5-6, May-Jun 80 p 45)

Hồ Đắc Song [HOOF DAWCS SONG]

*Head of the Central Cultivated Plant Breeding Stock Corporation [Cong Ty Giong Cay Trong Trung Uong]; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Results of and Prospects for the Introduction of Some New Rice Varieties Into Agricultural Production." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 80 pp 4-8)

Nguyễn Văn Sư [NGUYEENX VAWN SUWR]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Thach That District, Hanoi; his article "Thach That Prepares for the 10th Month Harvest" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jun 80 p 3)

Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAANS]

Director of the Commerce Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his article responding to criticism of retail vendors appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 10 May 80 p 2)

Lê Thái [LEE THAIS]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; his article "Ha Bac Is Determined To collect 563,000 Tons of Grain in 1980" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Jun 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Đình Thi [NGUYEENX DINHF THI]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Writers Association; attended a plenary meeting of the association held on 10 January 1980 to discuss tasks in the new situation. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 156)

Nguyễn Văn Thiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN THIEUF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee of Hoang Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province; this issue carries an interview with him on the implementation of the marriage and family laws in the district. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 3, Mar 80 pp 10, 12)

Thuân [THUAAN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nam Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; he was mentioned in an article about his district. (DAI DOAN KET 10 May 80 p 6)

Hà Tín [HAF TINS], *Lt. Col.

Coauthor of an article in this issue entitled, "Assuring Communications and Transportation in the Victorious People's War Against the U.S. Imperialists' War of Destruction." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 4, Apr 80 pp 72-79)

Nguyễn Tuấn [NGUYEENX TUAANS]

*Acting secretary of the VCP Committee of Nam Dinh City; chairman of the People's Committee of Nam Dinh City; attended the fourth congress of the Nam Dinh Socialist Party Organization held on 25 and 26 March 1980. (TO QUOC No 5, May 80 p 32)

Nguyễn Đình Tư [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy chief of the Central Committee's Science and Education Department; attended a meeting held at the end of March 1980 to discuss the commemoration of Vietnam's three major anniversaries occurring in 1980. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 5-6, May-Jun 80 p 46)

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